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"Any person who has conducted and published an original research in Physiology or Histology (including Pathology and experimental Therapeutics and experimental research in Hygiene), or who has promoted and encouraged Physiological research, and who is a resident of North America, shall be eligible for elections as an ordinary member of the Society."

It will be observed that histology a subject almost purely morphological, is included (doubtless from its fundamental usefulness to the physiologist), while nothing is said of embryology, which, though largely physiological, has passed almost wholly into the hands of morphologists. The name "American," moreover, seems here better justified by the geographical limit adopted than is usual in the case of such organizations.

THE PLACE OF BACTERIOLOGY IN MODERN SCIENCE.—The preceding paragraphs may serve to show to which hemisphere of the great biological globe this new science belongs. For if bacteriology has a place anywhere, it is surely in experimental pathology and experimental hygiene.

Botanically speaking, bacteria are of no unusual interest on the morphological side. They are too small and too undifferentiated to yield great morphological harvests, at least with our present means of study. But from the physiological side they are just now without a parallel among living things, both in interest and in importance. The deeds which they do, the marvellous effects which they produce, are out of all proportion to their apparent anatomy. Some of the steps in the progress of this new physiological science will be hereafter noted in this department, and workers are cordially invited to send to its editor brief notes, or items of interesting news in bacteriology.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY.¹

At the late meeting of the Society of Anthropology, Washington, D. C., interesting papers were read,—one by Mr. H. M. Reynolds on the subject of Algonquin metal-smiths. The writer treated with care the important question whether the Indians were acquainted with the art of smelting copper. He argued that the working of the copper-mines of Lake Superior was not of such high antiquity as has been supposed, and may have been continued until comparatively modern Indian times. The other paper was by Mr. Jeremiah Curtin, on Moqui myths.

¹ This department is edited by Thomas Wilson, Esq., Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Colonel F. A. Seeley, of the U. S. Patent Office of Washington, is interested in the various inventions of time-keeping, and has read a paper before the Anthropological Society in Washington on time-keeping in Greece and Rome. He is pursuing the subject, and invites correspondence and assistance. He proposes to trace the existence and development of the notion of time-keeping among savage and barbarous races; also the history of time-keeping from its dawn down to the middle ages.

SPURIOUS INDIAN ARROWHEADS.—An enterprising individual in the vicinity of Orwigsburg, Pa., has recently put on the market well-made arrowheads of curious design, against which it may be well to warn collectors. These relics, instead of being made directly from flakes, are genuine arrowheads *rechipped*, thus increasing the depth of the notches, sometimes the base of the shaft, and usually allowing so much of the lateral edges of the anterior portion of the arrowhead as to make it resemble at the point a small lozenge or diamond attached to the original base by a stem. One specimen which had been broken across was retouched, so as to permit the original base to remain, but presented two points, the intervening material having been removed. Another specimen was curved or lance-shaped, a fractured surface upon one edge having been rechipped. The new surfaces may be distinguished in most instances from the original; but, after having subjected the new relics to some process of polishing, they have been buried or otherwise coated with earth, so as to produce, as far as surface is concerned, every appearance of genuine Indian workmanship.

The object of the modern manufacture appears to be to furnish curious and unique forms, which are more saleable and command a higher price than the ordinary forms, the latter being common and of no great value.—*W. J. H. in the "American Anthropologist" for April.*

The National Geographic Society has been organized under excellent auspices. The Hon. Gardner C. Hubbard is President, and the membership amounts to two hundred.

Its fourth meeting, held 30th ult., was a symposium of geographers. Each scientist was allowed ten minutes in favor of his specialty, as a contribution to the formation of a complete atlas of physical geography. General Greely spoke for the climatic representation; Commander Bartlett, for the sea and its shore; Professor Ward, for Paleo-Botany; Dr. Merriam, the distribution of bird-life. Mr. Henshaw's subject was of greater interest to anthropology. He showed the distribution of Indian languages in North America at the dawn of its history. He presented a map made at the Bureau of Ethnology, the result of eleven years of labor of himself and Major Powell. This map covers the entire area of North

America, showing each Indian language belonging thereto, with all their sub-divisions, separations, and migrations—so far as possible to be discovered at this earliest epoch. This work is as interesting as it is important, and its authors are to be congratulated upon their success. It is to be hoped that Major Powell will have the map published for immediate distribution without awaiting the long tedium of the Public Printer, whose office is now being investigated by a committee of Congress.

The appointment of Mr. Justice Lamar to a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States marks an era in the history of our country. Every one recognizes this as true politically; but I speak of it anthropologically. Mr. Justice Lamar is said to be what is called in French "*visuaire*"—that is, mental impressions are received upon his brain with greater facility through the eye than through the ear. One who receives these impressions best through the ear is called an "*auditaire*." The "*visuaire*" understands the thought best by *seeing* the printed page, while the "*auditaire*" receives his best impression by hearing. In the Supreme Court the arguments of counsel are, of course, oral; and how Mr. Justice Lamar, with this peculiarity of mental organization, will adapt himself to his new position remains to be seen.

These differences in human mental organization are well known to anthropologists. As some men can understand better when they see, and others when they hear, so some can think better when they speak than when they write; while others are the contrary. Governor Corwin of Ohio, was a notable illustration. Whether in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, at the bar, or on the stump, as an orator he was equalled by few and excelled by none. He thought well and clearly when on his feet. Amid all his wit and humor he was a most consummate logician, and could carry on the thread of an abstruse argument and support it by most cogent reasoning. But as Governor or cabinet officer, his state papers were not above the ordinary. Taking a pen in his hand, his thoughts seemed to scatter, and his writing was commonplace. Addressing the multitude, his thoughts seemed to crystallize into most beautiful forms, and he spake as one inspired. The causes of these differences have never been discovered. They are suggested as a theme for the student—biologist or anthropologist—as instructive as they are interesting.

"L'HOMME AVANT L'HISTOIRE."—This is a new book on the subject of prehistoric man, written by M. Ch. Debierre, published in Paris. The author is a professor in the faculty of medicine at Lyons, France. M. Cartailhac, while giving it credit for much that is useful and interesting, criticises somewhat severely the mass of errors which he finds therein. Thus, page 141: "There are

stations where the debris of human work united the two ages (palæolithic and neolithic), and testify the passage from one to the other." M. Cartailhac says the author cites the cavern of Duruthy, but "that there is a superposition and not a juxtaposition between the two ages, and there is nothing to show the passage from one to the other. The sepulchral caves of Lozère are absolutely neolithic, and those of the Marne the same."

The author says "that at the end of the palæolithic age new races came from the east, invading the palæolithic people, and bringing with them a neolithic civilization." M. Cartailhac says "there is nothing to prove this."

Of the neolithic age the author says, "The reindeer was disappearing from the country (southern France)." He should have said, "had already disappeared."

Again, "some of the *dolmens* of France are known under the name of *menhirs*." He should have said, "some of the megaliths," etc.

"The men of the neolithic age immolated without doubt human victims to their gods," etc. M. Cartailhac asks "How do we know this?"

Again, "the similitude of the dolmens of India and Europe, like those of Europe and America," etc. M. Cartailhac says the last word should be Africa, for we do not know of true dolmens in America.

And, "it is nearly certain that the construction of dolmens was perpetuated in England and in France until near the eighth century of our era." M. Cartailhac says "this is a complete error."

L'HOMME (Man).—M. Gabriel de Mortillet, of Paris, is an active and versatile professor of the science of prehistoric anthropology. He was first a civil engineer, then geologist, assistant director of the Musée St. Germain, mayor of that city, and now a deputy of France; but all the time ardently devoted to prehistoric anthropology, and the author of many valuable works. He devised the classification of Prehistoric man's occupation of France into epochs, giving to them a defined nomenclature which has been recognized by the country at large. He has been for many years the lecturer on this science before the School of Anthropology in Paris. He was the founder of the journal *Materiaux pour L'Histoire Primitive et Naturelle De L'Homme*, now conducted by Cartailhac and Chantre. In 1883 he established the journal *L'Homme*, which he has carried on with credit to himself and profit to his readers. He announces, with the close of the last year, the cessation of its publication. His assistants and coadjutors rank amongst the highest in their special sciences in France. They are as follows:—

Embryology and Biology, Mathias Duval; Physiology psychology, Thulié; Comparative Anatomy, Georges Hervé; Archæology

prehistoric, Philippe Salmon; Ethnography and Craniology, Manouvrier; Sociology, Letourneau; Linguistic, Abel Hovelacque; Folk-lore, Paul Sébillot; Mythology, Girard de Rialle; Geography medical, Bordier; Demography, Mondière; Philosophy, André Lefèvre.

The cause of cessation of the journal is not from failure of any kind, but from greater devotion to science. These gentlemen, individually and collectively, are the founders and organizers of the *Bibliothèque des Sciences Contemporaines*, of the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Anthropologiques*, and of the *Bibliothèque Anthropologique*, and they have decided to suspend the journal that they may devote their entire time to the two libraries and the dictionary.

The Prehistoric Anthropologists of the United States send their wishes of fraternal good fellowship.

The enquiry started by the Smithsonian Institution in regard to the existence and geographic distribution of the so-called "rude and unfinished implements of the palæolithic type," is one of high importance in the study of American Prehistoric Anthropology. Responses have been received from thirty States and Territories, the implements already noted amount to between six and seven thousand, and their distribution extends nearly all over the United States. Several hundred implements have been sent to the Institution, some of which do not belong to any palæolithic age, but many of them do. None seem to have been found in the mounds.

The implements themselves are of no merchantable value. The Institution desires them principally for verification, to see that they are really palæolithic implements, and not the leaf-shaped spear and arrow heads so common; also to know their geographic distribution. It wishes to know, approximately, how many have been found within a given district or State, if there has been anything peculiar in their finding, position or locality, especially with reference to river gravel drift.

The present examination is tentative and does not attempt to deal with the antiquity of this palæolithic age, but only to discover if there was such an age in America, and, if so, whether it had any extended existence. The attention of the average relic collector has never been called to this sort of specimen, and they have not usually been gathered. It will be something gained for science, to know how these implements are distributed over the United States, and especially their relationship to the glacial moraines.